Then, Mary, let us B.S.fix

For Too Too-Too-day next the day,
When in the morning at six-six-six,
I'll fy ly fetch three hence away. Then to some bub-bub-bilasful spot, To pass the num-num-month, we'll go. A cook-conclet I've geo-gig got— Thou cause not say nin-ain-ny-no!

Too Redned for Texas Society. A few days ago, a wagon drawn by a yoke of long horned Texas cattle halted on Lafayette street. The wagon contained a good-looking woman, seven children and considerable plauder. A man, a small boy, and a dog that had ron to tally were the adjuncts. The party were from Texas, and were sectarning to their old home in Decatar County. An Alderman of the city, who had passed many years of his life in the Lone Star State, approached the wagon. He said to the woman:

he woman: "Erom Texas, I presume?"

"Yes, sir."
"Didn't you like the country !"

Didn't you like the climate?" "Did you have good health out there ?"

"Wasn't the land good!"

"How about the crops "
"Oh, we made splendid crope."
"Well, then, ma'am, what on earth is your objection to Texas!"
"Why sir," she replied, "I couldn't stand the society in that rough country;" and then she turned to the small boy, her soo, and cried, "Sam, drive that dann dog out'en the dinner pot; don't you see be's got his nusty snout into the vittils!"

A Dry Joke.

On a sleeping car up the other night, one lady exclaimed in a slow and solemn voice, "O, how dry I am." There was a moment's pause, and again rung out, "O, how DRY I am." Another again rang out, "O, how DRY I am." Another moment passed, and the dozen sleepers were once more startled by the sepulchral information, "O, how DRY I am." "Won't somebody get that woman a drink!" hewled an old gentleman, who being rheumatic, and occupying an upper berth, could not very well do it himself. The demand was complied with, and the grateful sound of gurgling water was beard. Then there was a moment of silence, and following it came the same solemn tones, "O, how DRY I was." There appeared to be no doubt of it by the occupants. appeared to be no doubt of it by the occupants of the car, and if the truth could have been known, they were unselfishly glad that she had found relief; and they composed themselves afreeb to sleep. Then the voice again smote the air, "O, how Day I was." Everybody started, and every eye was distended. "O, how Day I was," repeated the grateful woman. "Then dry up," screamed the gallant old gentleman in in the upper berth. She did. An Humble Follower of "G. W."

A good little boy out West undertook to come the G. Washington on his mother in this way: He cut off the cat's head with the traditional bactelet, and then hid the defanct feline in the meal barrel. When the old lady went for meal to make the "hoe cake" for the frugal morning repast, she discovered the cat and interviewed her little son. He said: "I did it with my little hatchet, but I'll be swizzled if I can tell the whole truth about this little affair." Now, most mothers would have kissel that brave, truthful lad on his noble brow, and kept right on using the meal out of that barrel just the same, but this one didn't. She said: "Come across my lap, my son; come across my lap." He came, and for a while there rose a cloud from the seat of his tronsers that effectually hid the son from view; and the old woman now sports gogles, and is lavgood little boy out West undertook to con and the old woman now sports gogles, and is lav-ish in the use of Petit's eye-salve. The good lit-the boy had peppered the seat of his pants.—Green Boy Advante.

A MAN was seen coming down Montagne street, Brooklyn, on his way to the Wall Street Perry. Over his shoulder hung a bag containing potatoes, and in his hand he carried a stick. Being under tail said, the momentum accourted in conting down the steep grade carried him nearly through the gateway, when, seeing a boat about ten feet from the dock, he made au actonishing burst of speed and jumped. Just as he reached the boat the potato bag swang from his shoulder and laid out a Broad street clerk, who was smoking a cigar, through a meerschaum holder, while the stick hit a rotund South street merchant in voluntary devotional attitude. He was the first to recover himself, and as he replaced the boat, he complacently remarked, "Well, I got the boat. to recover himself, and as he replaced the bag, he complarently remarked, "Well, I got the boat, anyhow!" "Got the boat," screamed he of Broad street, spitting the broken pieces of his eigar-holder out of his mouth; "why, you idiot, this boat is coming in!" Ard so she was.

A poctor always treated his juvenile patients for worms, whatever might happen to be their symptoms. One day being called to a boy who was suffering severely, he felt the pulse, and looking at the mother with a solemn shake of the bend, said: "Wornis, madame, worms!" "Now, doctor," said the woman, "it isn't worms at all, I tell ye; that boy fell down on the wood-pile and broke his leg, and I want you to stop crying 'worms,' and set it immediately." "Ah!" said the dector, determited not to be put down, "worms in the wood, madame, worms in the

RESPONSES to prayers and sermons may be good if they come in at the right place. Not so, however, came in a response recently to a minister in an African church. He had come down from the pulpit to invite a stranger in one of the yews to preach for him, but was unsuccessful. "Brethren," said he, "I invited Brother to preach, but he declines." "Thank God!" reared out a man from the middle of the church.

An eminent lawyer, a short time since, while sehemently and eloquently advocating his cli-ent's cause before a jury, and reconuting her many wrongs, declared that her sufferings were too grievans to be borne, and that in consequence, in the silent midnight watches, the busy scenes of the day being hushed, she wept until the lacteal fluid flowed in streams that submerged her nightly pillow.

THE teacher of an infant school had her attention called to one little fellow who was listening to what she said. She had been teaching her class the elements of English history, and wishing to see if he knew what she had been talking ahout, she suddenly asked, "Johnny, who killed King Rufus!" With a surprised look, he replied, "Why, I didn't know he was dead!"

HERE is a droll epitaph: "Mrs. McFadden has gone from this life; she has left all its sorrows and cares; she caught the rheumatism in both of her legs while scrubbing the cellar and stairs. They put mustard plasters upon her in vain, they bathed her with whiskey and rum; but Thursday her spirit departed, and left her body entirely

THE epitaphs of Daketa papers are most pathette: "Jim Barrett had been shoveling snow, from which he caught a bad cold, which turned into fever. The fever settled Jim's mundane affairs; and a local paper says, most affectingly, in his obituary, 'He won't have to shovel snow in the

A SMALL bey arose at a Sunday-school concer and began quite glibly: "A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell—and fell -." Here his memory began to fail him. "And --and--fell by the road-side, and the thorns sprang up and choked him."

"If this jury convicts my client," said a Mis souri lawyer, rolling up his sleeves and display-ing his ponderous fists, "I shall feel compelled to meet each one and hammer justice into his soul through his head."

What is beaven's best gift to mun?" asked a young lady on E-sex street, Sunday night, smil-ing sweetly on a pleasant-looking clerk." "A hose," replied the young man, with good pru-dence.—Danbary News.

A LITTLE boy carrying home some eggs from the grocery, dropped them. "Did you break any?" asked his mother, when he told her of it. "No" said the little did. said the little diplomatist, "but the shells

CONUNDRUM—Said a boy: "That chap, yonder, s my brother, and this girl is his sister, and yet he is no relation of mine." Answer—The boy

It is a rule of etiquette in Arkausas that no trae gentleman will eat with his leg thrown over the back of his neighbor's chair, if he can help it.

"Jonx, how I wish it was fashionable, to trade

ome body before night." "Cox, I would chest Savage saloon keeper-"Let's lick her."

## for The farmer.

PLANTING PREIT TREES.

The following suggestions by Andrew S. Ful-ler, are especially valuable: lo planting trees of all kinds there are certain rules and conditions that should be remembered

and practiced.

1. Plant early, before the spring rains are over and the soil settled and dry. There is little danger of doing this work too early in the spring, provided the soil is in a condition to handle read-

ily.

2. In removing trees, either large or small, more or less roots will be cut off or broken; consequently, a corresponding number of the branches should be remouned or shortened. It is also that the contract of the should be remouned or shortened. ches should be remoined or shortened. It is always safe to give the roots the advantage by reducing the branches, leaving less top than root, especially with decidnous trees.

3. In removing trees like maple, birch, and similar kinds, from which the sap flows freely from the wounds made on stem or branches in

from the woman made on stem of the roots spring, always dig up and cat loose the roots from the soil before pruning, because this prevents excessive bleeding, as it is termed. Grapevines are no exception to this rule, although many persons think it will not do to prone them in the spring, even if they are transplanted at the time.

the time.

4. In planting always pack the soil firmly above the roots of trees, and also carefully till up all interstices between them.

5. In removing trees from one place to another and during the operation of planting, keep the roots moist, and exclude them as much as possible from drying winds and the direct rays of the sun.

sin.

6. Arrange the roots in a natural position, desceiding from the stem outward, and place them no deeper than they were originally. Of course allowance must be made for the loose soil with which they are covered to become compact.

7. Large trees with few brace roots require staking when first planted, to prevent swaying about and breaking the young motlets as they push out into the soil.

Silver Maple As a Shude Tree. From its very rapid growth, and making so quick a shade, as well as cheapness, this variety of maple is more extensively planted both in

town and country, than any other. It has also the merit of being extremely hardy. In the country, it is not attacked by insects, and in the cities is not destroyed by them.

Its demerit, as assually managed, is that it is not a compact tree, being lose and open in the head, and its long branches and soft wood are often terribly injured and broken by storms. To remedy both these and make of silver maple a really beautiful shade tree, with a head nearly as compact as a Norway maple or horse clossinit, it is only necessary to shorten in the branches with pole pruning shears, not only early in the spring, but twice at least afterward, when in leaf, and whenever the long pendant branches are inclined to spread beyond proper limits. It bears such cutting back well, and we have seen it trimmed into an oval, round, or pyramidal shape, and make a beautiful tree. For planting on avenues or to make a quick shade around n w buildings, or for protection, the silver maple buildings, or for protection, the silver maple is remarkably well adapted, and cannot be spared. Were it not so common and cheap it would be more admired. The leaf is really very pretty, especially the silvery appearance on the under side, and by thorough and repeated trimming as proposed, it will deserve to have a place among

our finer ornamental trees.

The silver maple has also another advantage over the silver poplar, and other fast growing trees, in that it does not throw up suckers.

Are our farmers paying enough attention to their growing hedges? After several years ob-servation of growing hedges in Kansas, we are thoroughly convinced that no good substantial

thoroughly convinced that no good substantial stock can be grown from oasge orange without care and attention.

We noticed many hedges hereabout being neglected in culture and training both. The hedge law will not always last, it behoves every farmer to remember. Hedge fences can be successfully grown in Kausas in the course of from three to five years, owing entirely to the training and culture. Hedge rows should have as much attention as rows of corn—cultivated and kept clear of weeds. Besides, to make a solid fence, care must be taken not to allow the body

Testing Seeds. Now that spring and the planting season are approaching, it is often important to test the vitality of seeds before sowing them. The fullowing is given as a simple and easy method de-scribed: Fill a box, pan or flower pot partly with rich, mellow earth, make the upper surface perfectly smooth, and on this surface draw straight cross lines, and drop a seed at each in-tersection, so that they may be easily counted. Then take a hoop or frame, and make a bottom Then take a hoop or frame, and make a bottom to it with cloth stretched across, so as to resemble a sieve. Place this upon the seed, and fill it with enough fine mould to form a sufficient covering for seed, which should generally be four or five times the diameter of the seed for the depth. Keep the soil sufficiently moist and in a warm place. The sieve can be lifted easily and the eds examined without disturbing them. In this way corn, wheat, clover seed, turnip seed and many other kinds can be easily tested, which may be of considerable importance where the age freshness of the seed is not certainly known

Newspapers as Plant Protectors. A writer in the English Gardener's Record, says: "The weather is often so variable in early spring,

that, even under the most favorable circui that, even under the most tavorable circumstan-ces, the gardener is frequently puzzled. Just as the gardener is indulging in the comfortable anticipation of a night's rest, the stars begin to peep out one by one till the whole firmament is studded over with them; frost again commen-ces. Newspapers will relieve him of much of his care. He may spread them over his plants his care. He may spread them over his plants at nightfall in uncertain weather; the labor is slight; and, being so light, they will not injure the most delicate growths; and I know, from experience, that they will exclude a considerable amount of frost. They are also most useful in hard frosts as aids to the fires and inside frames, with or without mate." This is not new to many of our readers, but the suggestion may be of ser-

Souking Seeds. One of the best methods of preparation of seeds for an early start is to soak them in diluseeds for an early state is to sak atom in different ted liquid manure. Hen dung is much recommended for this purpose. Sometimes soaked seeds do not come forward, or rot in the ground; but frequently it is the case that the seeds are not attended to, but are allowed to heat, or some attended io, but are allowed to heat, or some-times to get dry, before they are sown. Another point is to have, for small seeds, the soil in a warm, friable condition; if the seeds are soaked and the soil itself is pressed down close to the seed, by rolling, or the hoe, when the sowing is done, it will make a material difference in the time which they take to sprout; and, besides this, the manure with which their outer coat is saturated protects them from the attacks of worms and insects. - Michigan Farmer.

PLANTING RASPBERRIES.—A correspondent of the London Cottage Gardener says that he has a method of planting raspherries which he considers superior to any other. The ground is thoroughly prepared by the time the suckers are about a foot or lifteen inches high. He selects the strongest suckers that are well rooted, and is particular to have a good fibrous root, with a good collar, although the leaves are small. The holes are dug and three plants put in each, in a triangle, about nine inches apart, spreading the roots out nicely; fill is the soil, give a good watering, and the work in done. He says that he has tried various ways of planting, but none have succeeded as well as this.

VALUE OF CHIPS AND BARKS.—The chips and bark which accumulate around a saw-mill, if partly rotted, are valuable when plowed into the soil. We have found such matter a unisance the soil. We have found such matter a missance when spread upon grass land, but when spread thickly upon an orchard is which a crop of potatoes was planted, the potatoes were thickest and largest where there were the most chips. For use upon grass land we would spread the student to dry partly, and then rake it into heaps and burn it to ashes, spreading them upon the surface. In this way it would be very valuable, and if from hard wood, would pay to haul it.

Covening Grass Seed.—Experiment has proved that clover and grass seed should be covered only to the depth of a quarter of an inch to insure the largest per cent of germination. At this depth 88 per cent, at half an inch 79, and at one inch deep 57 per cent of the seed sown germinated.

## Our Scrap Book.

TWO APRILS.

White as show were the dog-wood blooms, The heavens were sweetly blue; And the air was lades with sweet perfumes From the myriad flowers that grow.

The south wind stirred in the meadow grass. And ruffled the lark's brown wing; And the creamy buds of the assaulras Awake with the breath of Spring.

The linnet broke, with his joyous lay.
The Winter's lengthened hush;
The vide woods rang with the voice of the jay,
And the song of the speckled thrush.

Fair and bright was that April day, As I lay in the scented grass. Waiting for one who would come that way, For one whom I knew would pass. Near me there, with a musical flow,

The rivulet wandered down Over the pebbles that shope below, Yellow and red and brown

All over the banks, the axure eyes Of the violets glistened blue; And thick as stars in the jewelled skies. The purple pansles grow. On through the meadow and over the hill, By the path that led away, On through the meadow and down by the mill, On that balmy April day,

Came she for whose coming I waited there, In the fragrant meadow grass— Lay and waited that merning where I knew she soon would pass.

Sweet as a bird's, as she wound along. Were the bright little maiden's tones As, gaily singing a blithesome song. She crossed on the stepping stones.

Twin little feet, how dainty their tread! Bright eyes glancing dewn! Dark green satchel, and shawl of red, Tresses of gold and brown.

Years have guthered the seeds they cast, And field like a round of dryama; Yet that April day far back in the past, How wondroundy near it seems? Again as of old, now the south wind blows; In the self-same spot I lie, Where the pancy blooms, and the violet grows, And the rivulet wanders by.

O, bright, fresh flowers, do you bloom less fair, O, wind, is your breath more chill. For the sweet young eyes, and the brown gold hair, And the lips that are bushed and still!

LIGHT AND SHADOW IN THE WHITE HOUSE. Weddings and Fanerals in the Executive Man-

From the New York Graphic.] Miss Grant and her affianced lover are also the recipients of numerous invitatious to Leuten lunches and the like. General Babcock gave a dinner in their honor last Saturday. It is now and that the marriage is fixed for next month, and the names of the bridesmaids are given.

Miss Barnes, daughter of the Surgeon-General of the army; Miss Cooke daughter of H. D. Cooke; the Misses Botie, nieces of the ex-secretary of the navy; and Miss Drexel, of Philadelphia, are the five attendants said to have been chosen.

the five attendants said to have been chosen.

This will be the second wedding at the White House since it was built for the use of the chief magistrate. The first was that of President Monroe's daughter, Miss Maria Mooroe, who married her cousin, Mr. Gouverneur, of New York, in March, 1820. In that delightful book, the biography of William Winston Seaton, the following mention of this wedding occurs in one of Mrs. Scaton's letters:

Maria Monroe is to be married on Tuesday to her cousin, young Gouverneur. The following

her consin, young Gouverneur. The following day a brilliant drawing-room will be held and the immense ball-room opened. The marriage to be entirely private. Under date of March 28th, 1820, Mrs. Scaton

writes:

The New York style was adopted at Maria Monroe's wedding. Only the attendants, the relations and a few old friends of the bride and groom witnessed the ceremony; and the bridesmaids were told that their company would be dispensed with until the following Tuesday, when the bride would receive visiters. Accordingly, all who visit at the President's paid their respect to Mrs. Gonverneur, who presided in her respect to Mrs. Gonverneur, who presided in her mother's place on this evening, while Mrs. Mon-roc mingled with the other citizens. Every visi-tor was led to the bride and introduced in all form. But the bridal festivities have reached a check, which will prevent any further astention to the President's family, in the murder of Deca-tur. The first ball, and which we attended, consequent on the wedding, was given by the Decaturs. Invitations were out from Van Ness, Commodore Porter, &c., all of which were remanded on so fatal a catastrophe to the man identified with the glorious success of his country in the

As weddings occur at the White House fifty four years apart, let us hope that nothing will occur to disturb the festivities in honor of the

oming event.

It the history of the White House tells of but one wedding, it tells of many funerals. Two Presidents have died within its walls, and Fresidents have died within its walls, and a third assassinated (elsewhere,) laid "in state" to hold his last "levee" in the east room. Several children have died there, and only one birth has occurred. This one baby of the White House was the son, James Madison, of Mrs. Randolph, who was herself the daughter of Thomas Jeffer-ton than President. A deer old lade who have son, then President. A dear old lady who has passed all her life in Washington, and been on intimate terms with the families of most of the Presidents, gives me this information.

How the South Was Educated.

The capt that we are unused to work and unfit for work, a mere huddle of ruined slave-owners is contradicted by the facts which we are able to present. The man who served four years in Con-federate armies—who fought and feeted it in seven States—who did not so much as look up a linen shirt, and still less upon a paner coll seven States—who did not so much as look upon a linen shirt, and still less upon a paper collar, from Shiloh to Appomattox—who regaled him-self during his hours of conviviality with the quintessence of aqua fortis distilled from corn-cols and persimments and played pokers to hear cobs and persimuous, and played poker at a hun-dred dollars ante in Confederate currency, represented by nails, pebbles and boot heels, a brass spur or a grain of coffee going for a thousand dollar note—the gay soldier who, standing in need of sentiment, varied the entertainments of need of sentiment, varied the entertainments of the field of battle by the gentle flirtations of the hero, engaging himself by turns to a maiden in Tennessee and a widow in Georgia—the veterans of Murfreesboro, Chicamanga and Atlanta, came out of the army demoralized perhaps, but edu-cated. They had gone through college as it were. They had taken the grand tour.—Louisrille Courier-Journal.

A Striking Comparison.

In his prayer to the Lord for inuncidate execution in the way of pulsied tongue and blasted
hands, wherein the Rev. Byron Sunderland, chaplain to the U. S. Senate, called upon the Lord to
read certain journals, this animated bundle of
myrth and bottle of camphor had a precedent not
generally known. It is this: During the Mexican war, which the Whigs of that day opposed,
a Democratic divine, of the Hardshell limitst
persuasion, was once addressing the throne of a Democratic divine, of the Industrial Basistic personation, was once addressing the throne of grace from a hickory-shirted congregation of the Lord in a hooppole region of Kentucky. After going through a hearty anathema of the Whig organization, he continued: "Oh, Lord, then cannot believe one word uttered by these traiters to their country; they are liars and biasolaters. tors to their country; they are liars and biasphe mers, back-biters and slanderers; and it is not true. Oh, Lord, that we begun this war; our enemies, the Mexicans, begun it by crossing the Rio Graude into our territory; all of which, Oh, Lord, thou wilt find set forth in the late message of our President, James K. Polk, to whom I refer thee. Amen."—Washington Capitol.

LORD WESTBURY, whose-bitter satire and evnicism were a great annoyance to his opponents in life, has left to the Master of the Rolls great in life, has left to the Master of the Rolls great difficulties in the interpretation of his will. He made it himself, and would seem, out of perverse ness, to have purposely rendered it obscure. The Master of the Rolls would gladly refuse to construe the document on the ground that it is not capable of interpretation; but Lord West-bury again stands in the way, for a decision given by him while Master of the Rolls, prevents the following of such a course by his worried successor.

MRS. WORTH, of Westfield, Mass., has snee her face awry. It happened at a party, and she vainly tried to repress it, thinking that sneezing was unladylike. But it broke out in spite of her, and at once she felt a queer sensation in one check. That side of her face swelled rapidly, drawing up the corner of her mouth and completely closing her eye. The physicians say that the trouble is a kind of paralysis, caused by her effort to avoid sneezing, and that her face is per-manently disfigured.

LOCAL ITEM, a la mode,-An old lady carrying at full sail a green cotton umbrella, experienced great difficulty in getting through a crowd on Fulton street, night before last. She left seven men hatless, caromed the chignons off three fashionable young ladies, sawed a newsboy's ear in two, and scalped a blind accordeon fiend who hadjust come over from Heboken. As she turned back and surveyed the wreek she murmured, "Gracious sakes! ain't you barbariaus no respect for age!"

## Aseful and Curious.

HYDROPHOBIA. [From Turf, Field and Farm.]

The death last week by hydrophobia, or what was so called, of a lady whose professional name was Ada Clare, has been the means of causing a good many people to shudder at the very sight of a dog. The lady in question was nursing a pet dog, which had been sick and therefore was irritable, when the animal snapped at her nose and lacerated it with his teeth. The wound was dressed, but in the course of a month the injured woman, having attempted work on the stage and lacerated it with his teeth. The would was dressed, but in the course of a month the injured woman, having attempted work on the stage when her physical condition was weak, was attacked with convulsions which put an end to her life. The symptoms of her malady were those of hydrophobia. But it is an open question whether or not the bite of the dog would have proved fatal had the nervous system of the lady not been depressed and had her mind not been harassed by her peculiar duties as a not over successful member of the dramatic profession. It is a well known fact that imagination is often the chief seat of disease, especially of the kind known as rabies. Nervous persons when bitten by perfectly healthy dogs dwell upon the matter so much as to fancy they imitate almost every symptom of hydrophobia. We do not say that Ada Clare fell to raving simply because she had tortured her mind with the apprehension that she had contracted hydrophobia, because we have not sufficient knowledge of the case to warrant a positive assertion to this effect. lecanse we have not sufficient knowledge of the case to warrant a positive assertion to this effect. But we would caution the public against working itself into a fever over the report that her maindy was hydrophobia in reality, and not heightened in the least by a morbid imagination. Because a pet dog inflicted the bite which presumably caused her death, it is not necessary to wage an indiscrimate war against the canine pels of the household. The chances of a person being bitten by a dog are not very numerous, and being bitten by a dog are not very numerous, and of those who are so bitten, it is estimated that not over one in twenty-kee contract diease. It is well energh, however, to reflect on the matter, and to adopt a policy which will keep our pets from madness. As a usual thing, the larger the dog the less likely it is to become rabid, mainly for the reason that dogs of great substance and strength are not fed on sweetmeats and kept in the heated atmosphere of our sleeping and sitting rooms. They live out of doors, have plenty of exercise and fresh air, and are fed on wholeof exercise and fresh air, and are fed on whole-some food. Those of you who love your pets and who value your own safety, should not cram who value your own safety, should not crain them with pastry and sweetmeats, and jealously guard them from every wind which sighs or whistles around your house. Send your dogs out of the parlor every day, and let them have a good run in the open air, and feel them with plain food at regular hours. One of the prime causes of hydrophobia in this country, and especially in the city, is the non-gratification of sexual desire. Deny the dogs a natural privilege, and it is not stronge that they should behave in an unnatural way. In Egypt, where the sun is hot enough to make the shade grateful at all times, the dogs live in the open air, males and females herd in such numbers as to fairly block the way, and the rabies is an unknown malady. The cause is apparant to the most careless observer. Sexual desire is gratified, the air and sunshine are enjoyed, while food is neither rich nor abun

Use of Phosphorus in Neuralgia.

A valuable paper has been contributed by Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson to the Practitioner on the use of phosphorus in neuralgia, large doses being employed by him for this purpose, and with marked success. He records eighteen cases, and arranges them in three classes—acute primary attacks, acute recurrent attacks, and chronic and the property of the p Six cases occur in each class. In the first class, the ages ranged between twenty five and forty-six; in the second, between thirty and sixty; in the third, between twenty four and forty. Some of the patients suffered from tri-geminal, some from cervico-occipital, some from cervico-brachial neuralgia, and one in the sec-ond class from sciutica. All the cases in the first two classes were cured; of the third class, three were cured, one of the patients having been ufflicted sixteen years without a week's freedom from pain; two, both consumptive, were relieved; and one uncomplicated case, a woman aged forty, with affection of the fifth nerve of ten months' duration, failed to be benefited, although she was treated for fifteen days. As might be ex-pected, the chronic cases took longest to care; but in all the cases helped, relief followed the first few doses.

Red Ante. An old lady in Connecticat, who has read the Observer from the beginning, writes as follows:
"Some time since the Observer asked what would rid houses of little red ants. There have been a great many answers, none of which are correct according to my experience. The anta-cannot get over a chalk mark half an inch wide. farmed get over a chair mark mark an inch wide. I learned that fact from my mother more than firty years ago, and I have tested it a great many times and always found it true. Only last year these ants came into our milk room and it to the chickens; but I washed off the shelf and made a chalk mark all around it, and we have not had another ant on the milk-shelf nor in the

om since. I am seventy-eight years old to-day, and in fair health. In this village street, within sight and almost within call from our house, there are living five persons who are each over ninety years old, and they are not infirm. We call this health release.

BERLIN, CT., March 2, 1874.

Eating Salt With Nuts. "One time," says a writer, "whilst enjoying a visit from an Englishman, hickory nuts were served in the evening, when my English friend asked for salt, stating that he knew the case of a woman cating heartily of nuts in the evening. who was taken dangerously ill. The celebrated Dr. Abernethy was sent for, but it was after he had become rather too fond of his cups. He mut-tered 'Salt, salt,' of which no notice was taken. Next morning he went to the place, and she was dead. He said that had they given her salt it would have relieved her. If they would allow him to n a ce an examination, he would convince them. On opening the stomach, the nuts were found in a mass. He sprinkled salt on this, and immediately it dissolved. I have known of a sudden death myself which appeared to be from the same cause. I generally eat salt with mine, and I think it improves them."

How to Cure a Man with the Horse Disease To the Editor of the New York Sun: Sin: The idea among many of the present time, "that there is danger ahead of men getting the malady now raging among horses," is no vain talk, but founded on facts. Experience has taught me that in such cases the only remedy to ave a man from a painful death is to make him whale every two hours, through the nostrils, a mixture of twenty-nine drops of ther capsici, (made with sulphuric ether and the berries of the Capsicum caccolum.) and one drop of phenic acid, which ingredients are poured into a half-onnee phial, and then inhaled by the patient onnce phial, and then inhance; but through the nose, (like ladies' perfensery.) This will check the destroying agent in man, and his life will be saved. I am a witness to the great in the saved. I have mentioned above. Virtue of the remedy I have mentioned above.
Respectfully, THEOPHILIS CRAMER.

Dr. Hall says the fest medicines in the world, more efficient in the cure of diseases than all the potencies of the meteric medion, are warmth, rest, cleanliness and pure air. Some persons make it a virtue to brave disease, to "keep up" as long as they can move a feet or crook a finger, and it sometimes approach but in other the property in sometimes succeeds; but in others the powers of life are thereby so completely exhausted that the system has lost ability to recuperate, and slow and typhoid fever sets in and extries the patient to a premature grave. Whenever walk-king or working is an effort, a warm bed and a cool room are the first indispensable steps to a sure and speedy recovery. Instinct leads all beasts and birds to quietude and rest the very moment disease or wounds assail the system.

SHORT HAIR FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.-The SHORT HARE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—The American Agriculturist has quite a lengthy article advocating short hair for women and children. This seems to be the opposite extreme from the present load of rats, mice, jnte, corl papers, and frizzing pins. A less sweeping reform we might all advocate. A woman's own hair, becomingly arranged, is a sight we long to see again; but we cannot willingly give up the old idea that long hair upon weman is a glory unto her.

SELF WORKING YEAST.—Marion Harland, in her "Common Sense in the Honsehold," gives a formula for "self working yeast." So one on make, good, lively yeast ont on the prairie, miles from neighbors, without the supposed inevitable, "theu add a tablespoonful of live yeast." The following is the recipe: 8 potatoes, 2 oz. hops, 4 qts. cold water, 1 a pound white angar, 2 tablespoonful sait.

FLESH WORMS .- Wash your face night morning in strong cologne water, and rub dry with a course towel. Also take a thimbleful of sulphur in a glars of milk, twice a week, before breakfast. Continue the practice a couple of

A DOCTOR writes to the Baltimore Sun, that A BANK-LOCK, which works by clock-work, and can't be opened except at certain hours even by the owners, is one of the latest inventions.

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Says a reporter of the Examination and Annive surv Exercises of the year just closed :- "The school has never been faller, nor did itself more credit, than at the close of the present year."

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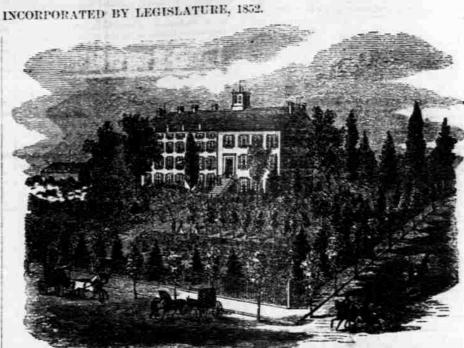
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